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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/051,762	01/16/2002	John B. Groe	000110	5545

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SEQUOIA COMMUNICATION
Attn: JOHN GROE
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SAN DIEGO, CA 92127

EXAMINER

LE, LANA N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2685

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/051,762	GROE, JOHN B.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lana N Le	2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 February 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 6-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 16 and 17 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6-7, 10-15, 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8, 9, 19 and 21-24 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 02/04/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claim 6, with regards to argument that the amended section contains allowable subject matter as stated in page 12, item 12. However, this is only part of the allowable section, wherein the other allowable section is "maintaining the gain factor of the VGA" which is not included with the amended section of the currently amended claimed 6.

Regarding claim 20, the entire objected claim 21 is not included into claim 20, and therefore claim 20 is not allowable with the preamble of claim 21 alone.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting

directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 6-7, 15, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mohindra (US 6,442,380).

Regarding claim 6, Mohindra discloses a receiver for receiving via antenna 9 and demodulating an RF signal via 27 (numeral reference numbers 10-29 and 36-41 within radio device 1, fig. 1), the receiver comprising:

an LNA (10) having continuously variable gain coupled to receive the RF signal (incoming radio frequency signal, reference character "RF" in figure 1) and produce an amplified signal at an LNA output 11 (see figure 1 and hereafter, col 3, lines 60-62), the LNA including an LNA control input to receive an LNA control signal that adjusts a gain factor of the LNA (gain control input at LNA 10 from AGC 29), a VGA (23) coupled to the LNA output (via 13, 15) to receive the amplified signal (col 4, lines 1-12), the VGA (23) including a VGA output (output signal to block 19) that outputs a VGA output signal to downstream components (downstream components blocks 18-22, 26-31, 36-41) of the receiver, and

wherein the VGA (23, 24) includes a VGA control input (input via control bus 25 from AGC 29 to block 23, 24) to receive a VGA control signal that adjusts a gain factor of the VGA (col 4, lines 15-23, col 4, lines 51-65), and a control network (26, 28, 29) coupled to the LNA control input and the VGA

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control input via 29, and wherein the control network operates to adjust the LNA and VGA gain factors based on a received power indicator of the RF signal (col 4, lines 15-22, col 4, lines 51-65, col 6, lines 20-24);

and wherein the gain factor of the LNA is adjusted (adjusting the gain factor of LNA 10 via gain control input at 10 from AGC 29) with the intended use that a signal to noise ratio required for demodulation of the RF signal is inherently capable of being met with a selected margin and reducing the linearity requirements of the receiver.

Regarding claim 7, Mohindra discloses the receiver of claim 6, wherein the control network (26, 28, 29) operates to control the gain of the LNA 10 and the VGA 23 in tandem and individually (col 4, lines 1-22, see figure 1).

Regarding claim 15, Mohindra discloses the receiver of claim 6, wherein the received power indicator is a received signal strength indicator (RSSI) signal (measured at 36-41; col 4, lines 51-55).

Regarding claim 18, Mohindra discloses a method of operating a receiver (numeral reference numbers 10-29, 3641 within the radio device 1, see figure 1 and hereafter) to receive an RF signal (incoming radio frequency signal RF) via antenna (9), the receiver comprises an LNA with continuously variable gain (variable gain low noise radio frequency amplifier 10) that receives the RF signal (incoming radio frequency signal RF) and produces an LNA output signal (at output 11) coupled to a VGA (23) via 13, 15 (col 3, lines 60-64),

the LNA (10) and VGA (23) have control inputs to receive control signals that set gain factors of the LNA and VGA respectively, (gain control input at 10 from AGC 29,

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input via control bus 25 from AGC 29 to block 23 respectively) the method comprising steps of:

determining that a received power level of the RF signal is varying within a first selected power range (col 5, lines 10-30, col 3, lines 12-24),

adjusting the gain factor of the VGA (via 26, 28, 29) over signal line 25 (col 4, lines 15-16), and

adjusting the gain factor of the LNA (adjusting the gain factor of LNA 10 via gain control input at 10 from AGC 29) with the intended use that a signal to noise ratio required for demodulation of the RF signal is inherently capable of being met with a selected margin and linearity requirements of the receiver are reduced.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mohindra (US 6,442,380) in view of Imamura (JP 60-070,807).

Regarding claim 10, Mohindra discloses the receiver of claim 6, wherein Mohindra fails to disclose the LNA comprises a shunt feedback circuit. Madni discloses

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a variable LNA with shunt feedback (col 3, lines 5-25, col 3, line 60 - col 4, line 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt a shunt feedback circuit of Madni to the LNA of Mohindra in order to set the input impedance and to avoid losing unnecessary power as suggested by Madni (col 3, line 66 - col 4, line 3).

6. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Mohindra (US 6,442,380) over Imamura (JP 60-070,807).

Regarding claim 11, Mohindra discloses the receiver of claim 6, wherein Mohindra fails to disclose the LNA comprises a varactor used as a load of the LNA. However, Imamura discloses the LNA 1 comprises a varactor 10 used as a load (varactor 10 within the series resonance circuit 20) of the LNA 1 (see abstract, lines 4-5, page 3, lines 5-12, fig. 1, the written translation called the varactor diode 10 of machine translated abstract a "variable capacity diode" 10 which represent the same numeral block 10 of figure 1 maybe due to the varactor's common characteristic of the capacitance junction being variable when a reverse voltage is varied across a pn junction). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt a varactor of Imamura to the LNA of Mohindra in order to suppress the level of the spurious signal as suggested by Imamura (see abstract, lines 1-2).

7. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

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Mohindra (US 6,442,380) in view of Sakaki (JP 08-340226).

Regarding claim 12, Mohindra discloses the receiver of claim 6, wherein Mohindra fails to disclose the LNA comprises a pin diode used as a load of the LNA.

However, Sakaki discloses:

the LNA comprises a pin diode (17, 18, fig. 1, para. 9 & 15) used as a load of the LNA (para. 9, lines 1-3 wherein the pin diode is used for input matching). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt a pin diode of Sakaki to the LNA of Mohindra in order to save power by turning off the RF input to the low noise amplifier as suggested by Sakaki (see abstract, lines 1-3) and also to achieve high isolation and low loss as is common in the art.

8. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mohindra (US 6,442,380) in view of Titus (US 6,628,170).

Regarding claim 13, Mohindra discloses the receiver of claim 6, wherein Mohindra fails to disclose the LNA includes a current-steering circuit. Titus discloses the LNA includes a current-steering circuit (col 4, lines 35-38). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a current steering circuit in order to allow the amplifier to adjust the gain between a maximum and a minimum value and capable of continuously varying the gain between those limits as suggested by Titus (col 4, lines 37-38).

9. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mohindra (US 6,442,380) in view of Mimura (US 6,295,451).

Regarding claim 14, Mohindra discloses the receiver of claim 6, wherein Mohindra doesn't further explicitly disclose the receive power indicator is an estimate of the bit energy per spectral noise density. Mimura discloses the receive power indicator is an estimate of the bit energy per spectral noise density (E_b/N_0 , col 7, lines 49-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the receive power indicator as an estimate of the: E_b/N_0 in order to alternatively use any one of conceivably physical quantities (RSSI, E_b/N_0 , S/N) to express a reception power as suggested by Mimura (col 7, lines 49-53) and specifically the bit energy per spectral noise density to find the energy to noise ratio and to extract the received power in the presence of noise.

12. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roth et al (US 5,732,342) in view of Mohindra (US 6,442,380).

Regarding claim 20, Roth et al disclose a radio receiver (fig. 1) comprising: a continuously variable RF amplifier (2, variable due to the arrow sign across the amplifier (see figure 1) and adjustable via gain control signal AGC1) coupled to a subsequent variable gain amplifier (5, variable due to the arrow sign across the amplifier, see figure 1 and adjustable via gain control signal AGC2) (col 1, line 65 - col 2, line 7);

a demodulator (6) to generate a gain control signal indicating a power level of a received signal (the demodulator generate an automatic gain control signal by sending a set voltage value to AGC circuit 10 to control the VGA2 and VGA5, and indicating a measured power level to automatic fading compensation circuit 10 to compensate for

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the fading signal level output from demodulator 6, col 2, lines 5-8), and

a control network (AGC 10) coupled to receive the gain control signal to optimally set the gain of the variable RF amplifier (2) and the variable gain amplifier (5) (col 7, lines 16-24) with the intended use that minimizes LNA gain while inherently maintaining required signal quality for proper demodulation.

However, Roth et al do not specifically disclose:

the variable RF amplifier is an LNA. Mohindra discloses a variable LNA 10 in a similar AGC control circuit (fig. 1; col 3, lines 60-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt the variable LNA of Mohindra to the radio receiver of Roth et al in order to amplify a signal with little or no noise interference.

Allowable Subject Matter

13. Claims 8-9, 19, and 21-24 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the minor claim objections) set forth in this Office action set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding claim 8, Mohindra discloses the receiver of claim 7. However, Mohindra and the cited prior art fail to further disclose as the received power of the RF signal increases to a selected level, the control network operates to maintain the gain factor of the VGA and decrease the gain factor of the LNA.

Regarding claim 19, Mohindra discloses the method of claim 18. However, Mohindra and the cited prior art fail to disclose the method further comprising steps of:

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determining that the received power level of the RF signal is varying within a second selected power range;

maintaining the gain factor of the LNA; and

adjusting the gain factor of the VGA so at the signal-to-noise ratio required for demodulation of the RF signal is met.

Regarding claim 21, Roth et al and Mohindra discloses the control network of claim 20. However, Roth et al, Mohindra, and the cited prior art fail to further disclose: the control network further comprising: an input for receiving a received signal strength indicator (RSSI); an input for receiving a quality indicator of the demodulated signal, and logic to perform a mapping function wherein the gain of the LNA and VGA are controlled optimally.

14. Claims 16-17 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the minor claim objections set forth in this office action.

Regarding claim 16, Mohindra (US 6,442,380) discloses a method of operating a receiver to receive an RF signal (incoming radio frequency signal), the receiver comprises an LNA with continuously variable gain (10) that receives the RF signal and produces an LNA output signal coupled to a VGA (23) (see figure 1; col 3, lines 60-62), the LNA (10) and VGA (23) have control inputs to receive control signals that set gain factors of the LNA and VGA respectively (gain control input at 10 from AGC 29, input at 25 from AGC 29 to block 23 respectively, see fig. 1), the method comprising steps of:

determining that a received power level of the RF signal is varying within a first

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selected power range (col 5, lines 10-30; col 3, lines 12-24).

However, Mohindra and the cited prior art fail to further disclose:

maintaining the gain factor of the VGA;

adjusting the gain factor of the LNA so that a signal-to-noise ratio required for

demodulation of the RF signal is met with a selected margin and linearity

requirements of the receiver are reduced.

Conclusion

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lana N Le whose telephone number is (703) 308-5836.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F Urban can be reached on (703) 305-4385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lana Le". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Lana" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Le".

Lana Le

June 8, 2005